United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change

FCCC/TP/2018/1

Distr.: General
26 April 2018

English only

Entry points for integrating gender considerations into UNFCCC workstreams

Technical paper by the secretariat

Summary

Drawing on a desk review of constituted body reports and documents, as well as consultations with constituted bodies, and drawing on previous technical work, this technical paper provides a snapshot of the reporting of gender considerations and potential action for improved gender mainstreaming in the various consituted bodies under the Convention. Parties and constituted bodies may wish to use this information when strengthening their responses and encouraging potential opportunities. The actions are suggested, and it is up to each constituted body to use its expertise and understanding of its processes to determine how to integrate gender considerations.

GE.18-06660(E)

1806660

Please recycle

Contents

		Paragraphs	*Page*
I.	Background	1–16	3
	A. Mandate	1–3	3
	B. Objective	4–5	3
	C. Methodology	6–8	4
	D. Approach	9–13	4
	E. Structure of the technical paper	14–16	5
II.	Actions specific to each constituted body	17–97	5
	A. Overview	17–18	5
	B. Adaptation Committee	19–24	6
	C. Adaptation Fund Board	25–31	7
	D. Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network	32–39	9
	E. Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention	40–50	12
	F. Executive Board of the clean development mechanism	51–55	13
	G. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts	56–64	14
	H. Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee	65–71	16
	I. Least Developed Countries Expert Group	72–79	16
	J. Paris Committee on Capacity-building	80–87	18
	K. Standing Committee on Finance	88–96	20
	L. Technology Executive Committee	97–102	22
III.	Common challenges	103–105	23
IV.	Conclusion and common recommendations	106–121	23
	A. Gender and climate change expertise	107–108	23
	B. Capacity-building and awareness-raising	109–112	23
	C. Coherence	113–116	24
	D. Resources	117–119	25
	E. Reporting	120–121	25
Annex			
	Priority areas under the gender action plan		26

I. Background

A. Mandate

1. At its twenty-second session, the Conference of the Parties (COP) decided to build on earlier gender-related decisions and mandates, including an invitation to Parties to advance gender balance, promote gender sensitivity in developing and implementing climate policy and achieve gender-responsive climate policy in all relevant activities under the Convention,[1] by requesting:

(a) The secretariat to prepare a technical paper identifying entry points for integrating gender considerations in workstreams under the UNFCCC process for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at its forty-eighth session;[2]

(b) All constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process to include in their regular reports information on progress made towards integrating a gender perspective in their processes according to a technical paper to be prepared by the secretariat.[3]

2. Furthermore, COP 23 established a gender action plan to support the implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates in the UNFCCC process.[4] The action plan aims to advance women's full, equal and meaningful participation and promote gender-responsive climate policy and the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Convention and the work of Parties, the secretariat, United Nations entities and all stakeholders at all levels through a set of activities grouped under five priority areas:[5]

(a) Capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and communication;

(b) Gender balance, participation and women's leadership;

(c) Coherence;

(d) Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation;

(e) Monitoring and reporting.

3. Under the 'coherence' priority area,[6] the secretariat is requested to organize a dialogue at SBI 48, which is open to Parties and observers, with the chairs of constituted bodies under the Convention to discuss the outcomes of and any recommendations from this technical paper.

B. Objective

4. The objective of this technical paper is to provide the Chairs and members of UNFCCC constituted bodies with possible actions within their respective workstreams where gender considerations and perspectives are, or could be, integrated to enable informed reporting on progress towards the goals of gender balance and gender-responsive climate policy.

5. The list of action points set out in this paper is not exhaustive but may serve as inspiration for chairs and members of the constituted bodies, as well as Parties, to identify areas for integration so that data collection and reporting on gender considerations are

[1] Decision 18/CP.20, paragraph 1.
[2] Decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 13.
[3] Decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 14.
[4] Decision 3/CP.23.
[5] Decision 3/CP.23, annex. For ease of reference, an explanation of each of the priority areas is set out in the annex to this paper.
[6] The priority area on coherence seeks to strengthen the integration of gender considerations into the work of UNFCCC bodies, the secretariat and other United Nation entities and stakeholders towards the consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities.

meaningful and actionable, and lead to improved outcomes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

C. Methodology

6. A desk review was conducted of gender-related decisions and mandates under the UNFCCC, as well as respective constituted body mandates, reporting structures, meeting and technical documents and the most recent reports of each constituted body to the COP or the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), as applicable.

7. In addition, this paper was informed by a technical paper on guidelines or other tools for integrating gender considerations into climate change related activities under the Convention, prepared by the secretariat, which provides an overview of existing methods to enhance gender mainstreaming in policy formulation, decision-making and implemeniation of adaptation and mitigation activities,[7] and by a technical paper which provides an analysis of key challenges to achieving gender balance in the constituted bodies under the Convention and Party delegations and options to overcome those challenges.[8]

8. To the extent possible, the secretariat also consulted with the constituted bodies that met prior to SBI 48 on elements of the decision and sought their views on four questions:

(a) The most relevant/appropriate report(s) for this purpose (e.g. annual report to the COP);

(b) Current reporting on the integration of gender perspectives/considerations in the work of the body, if any;

(c) Key or priority areas of information to be reported;

(d) Challenges that the body may face in meeting the reporting request.

D. Approach

9. Gender-related decisions and mandates, as reflected in the gender action plan, recognize that, in addition to advancing women's full, equal and meaningful participation, considering and addressing gender considerations can have a profound impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of climate action across the full spectrum of activities under the UNFCCC. This paper aims to support the request to UNFCCC constituted bodies to include in their regular reports progress made in integrating gender considerations in their respective processes by firstly identifying how and/or where those data may be reported and secondly identifying ways in which the constituted bodies could enhance the gender considerations in the processes for which they are responsible.

10. Parties have recognized that gender considerations and perspectives should be mainstreamed in national planning and communications; access to finance; inclusive project development and implementation; and balanced decision-making. This requires strengthened gender expertise, gender-responsive project life cycles and the generation of gender-sensitive information to identify opportunities and challenges, and to support coherent capacity-building.

11. While the focus of this technical paper is on actions for integrating gender considerations in the workstreams of the constituted bodies, a related aspect is the important role that the constituted bodies can play, as key decision-making bodies under the UNFCCC process, in championing the role of women in climate decision-making and

[7] FCCC/TP/2016/2.
[8] FCCC/TP/2017/8.

throughout all climate policy and action, which necessarily includes addressing the gender composition of the bodies themselves.

12. Recent reviews of the gender composition of UNFCCC constituted bodies revealed no progress in achieving the goal of gender balance set by Parties in 2012.[9] The review found that, since 2013, there has been a decreasing trend of female members in most bodies. The number of female members declined in 5 out of the 12 constituted bodies in 2017, when compared with 2016. An analysis of women in leadership positions – chair, co-chair or vice chair – was mixed. There was a decrease from six to four female chairs or co-chairs between 2016 and 2017, and an increase of one female vice-chair, which brought the total number of female vice-chairs to four in the same time frame. For ease of reference, the gender composition of each constituted body as at 1 August 2017, the date specified in the latest UNFCCC gender composition report,[10] is included in the information about each body in chapter II below. It is noted that as a result of recent elections the numbers of women participating in some constituted bodies has increased. These changes will be reflected in the 2018 gender composition report prepared by the secretariat.

13. For coherence, where a suggested entry point aligns with one or more priority areas under the gender action plan referred to in paragraph 2 above, the relevant priority areas are indicated in parentheses at the end of the recommendation.

E. Structure of the technical paper

14. Chapter II below provides an overview of the purpose and functions of each constituted body, how and to which body it regularly reports and whether the latest report includes any information on integrating gender considerations in the relevant process. Possible actions are then identified.

15. Chapter III below sets out issues that appear to be common to all or most constituted bodies.

16. Chapter IV below concludes with recommended actions that are applicable to all or most of the constituted bodies, which may, among other things, assist in identifying possible areas for collaboration among the constituted bodies.

II. Actions specific to each constituted body

A. Overview

17. There are 12 constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process, 11 of which are considered in this paper:

(a) Adaptation Committee (AC);

(b) Adaptation Fund Board (AFB);

(c) Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN);

(d) Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE);

(e) Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM);

(f) Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;

(g) Joint Implementation Advisory Committee (JISC);

[9] FCCC/TP/2017/8, paragraph 20, and decision 23/CP.18, paragraphs 2–7.
[10] FCCC/CP/2017/6, paragraph 8.

(h) Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG);

(i) Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB);

(j) Standing Committee on Finance (SCF);

(k) Technology Executive Committee (TEC).

18. The Compliance Committee with its two branches – enforcement and facilitative – is considered not relevant for the purposes of this paper. The functions of the Compliance Committee are to provide advice and assistance to Parties in implementing the Kyoto Protocol, promote compliance by Parties with their greenhouse gas abatement commitments, determine cases of non-compliance and apply measures in cases where Parties are not complying with their commitments. The Compliance Committee has a regulatory legal function based on fixed parameters set by the Kyoto Protocol. Therefore, other than the composition of the Compliance Committee,[11] the identification of actions to integrate gender considerations is considered not applicable.

B. Adaptation Committee

1. Purpose of constituted body and gender composition

19. The AC was established by COP 16 as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework[12] within the Cancun Agreements to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention through five functions.[13] Its work was launched at COP 17.[14]

20. The gender composition of the AC as at 1 August 2017 was 44 per cent female, with 7 women in a 16-member committee.

2. Overview of responsibilities and work

21. In accordance with the workplan of the AC for 2016–2018,[15] the work of the AC under the overarching objective to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention, in line with the Cancun Adaptation Framework and the Paris Agreement, is clustered in five workstreams:

(a) Overarching coherence;

(b) Technical support and guidance to the Parties on adaptation action;

(c) Technical support and guidance to the Parties on means of implementation;

(d) Awareness-raising, outreach and sharing of information;

(e) Technical examination process on adaptation (TEP-A). The focus of TEP-A in 2018 is on adaptation planning for vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, with a gender lens being applied.

22. The technical support and guidance work of the AC is focused on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs), which it carries out in close collaboration with the LEG and the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP), with support from the Committee's NAP task force.

---

[11] The facilitative branch has shown a steady 40 per cent female representation since 2014, in contrast to the enforcement branch with a steady 10 per cent in the same time frame.

[12] Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 13.

[13] Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 20.

[14] Decision 2/CP.17. See also http://unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/items/6053.php.

[15] FCCC/SB/2016/2, annex.

3. Reporting

23. The AC reports annually to the COP through the SBI and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Its report to COP 23 did not include any express reporting on gender considerations.[16] Prior reports of the AC included discrete references to gender considerations in relation to (1) a joint technical expert group meeting/workshop with the NWP on the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation and the application of gender-sensitive approaches to climate change[17] and (2) encouragement for Parties to nominate experts to the AC with a diversity of experience and knowledge relevant to adaptation to climate change while taking into account the goal of gender balance.[18]

4. Possible actions for gender considerations

24. The AC may wish to strengthen the integration of gender considerations in its workstreams with the following actions:

(a) Request the secretariat to continue to enhance awareness-raising about integrating gender considerations in NAPs and other adaptation action through existing social media outreach tools such as the Adaptation Exchange (priority area A);

(b) Invite the women and gender constituency[19] to nominate a representative expert to join the members of the working group as an ad hoc expert to support a gender dimension to the TEP-A[20] in 2019. The AC could engage with gender experts to provide inputs to and participate in the TEP-A topic for 2019 on adaptation finance, including the private sector, which would benefit from expertise on gender and adaptation (priority areas A, C and D);

(c) Continue to encourage Parties to consider the goal of gender balance when nominating experts to the AC. Ideally, some of the members of the NAP task force would have gender and adaptation expertise. In addition, the AC could request that external experts to the NAP task force include gender and adaptation experts (priority areas B and D);

(d) Include gender and adaptation experts as relevant experts to collaborate in future meetings, workshops and other tasks of the AC (priority area D).

C. Adaptation Fund Board

1. Purpose of constituted body and gender composition

25. The AFB supervises and manages the funding of projects and programmes in developing countries through the Adaptation Fund (AF) and under the authority and guidance of the CMP. The AF was established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The

[16] FCCC/SB/2017/2. A joint report, FCCC/SBI/2017/2/Add.1–FCCC/SBI/2017/14/Add.1, on recommendations of the AC and the LEG for addressing decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 41, and, in collaboration with the SCF, decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 45, also did not include any references to gender.

[17] Decision 4/CP.20, paragraph 2(c). See also the note by the secretariat for that meeting: FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.11.

[18] Decision 4/CP.20, paragraph 5, and decision 3/CP.21, paragraph 8.

[19] The women and gender constituency is one of the nine non-governmental organization constituencies under the UNFCCC. See also http://www.womengenderclimate.org. In addition to the constituency as a source of gender expertise, numerous United Nations entities and intergovernmental organizations have gender and climate change expertise.

[20] The progress report on the work of the TEP-A working group is available in annex I in http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/ac10_8_tepa_.pdf.

Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides interim secretariat services to the Board and the World Bank serves as the interim trustee of the AF. The AF is financed by a 2 per cent share of the proceeds from certified emission reductions issued by the CDM Executive Board and from other sources of funding.

26. The gender composition of the AFB as at 1 August 2017 was 19 per cent female, with 3 women in a 16-member committee. There are 6 female alternate members out of 16 alternate members.

2. Overview of responsibilities and work

27. The AFB works in close collaboration with national and regional entities. In particular, its pioneering 'direct access' modality empowers developing countries to directly access financing and manage all aspects of projects, from design through implementation to monitoring and evaluation.

28. The medium-term strategy for 2018–2020 is a five-year plan designed to build on and enhance its experience in supporting concrete projects that directly reach, engage, empower and benefit the most vulnerable communities and social groups. The five-year plan focuses on supporting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and meeting the challenges of the Paris Agreement, and is supported by its operating principles and progressive environmental, social and gender policies. Advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is one of four cross-cutting themes in this strategy.[21]

29. The AFB has approved a gender policy and action plan for the AF,[22] as well as a guidance document for implementing entities on compliance with the policy and action plan.[23]

3. Reporting

30. The AFB reports annually to the CMP. The most recent report at CMP 13[24] includes several references to gender:

(a) Approval of funding decisions for readiness grants provided USD 145,000 in technical assistance grants for the environmental and social policy and gender policy, and USD 30,000 in technical assistance grants for the gender policy;[25]

(b) Recommendations by the Ethics and Finance Committee on the gender policy and action plan;[26]

(c) Under the Readiness Programme for Climate Finance, the AFB reports that:

(i) Technical assistance grants continue to be available for national implementing entities (NIEs) to help strengthen their capability to address and manage environmental and social risks, gender considerations and readiness workshops to help raise awareness and enable the exchange of information on the Fund's environmental, social and gender policies. Provision of support for the development of gender-related capabilities also serves the goals of the gender policy and action plan approved by the Board in March 2016. Further, the Board made available a gender guidance document to assist implementing entities in complying

[21] Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Medium-Term-Strategy-2018-2022-final-03.01-1.pdf.

[22] Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/OPG-ANNEX4_Gender-Policies-and-Action-Plan_approved-in-March-2016-1.pdf.

[23] Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/GenderGuidance-Document.pdf.

[24] FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6.

[25] FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6, paragraph 5(d).

[26] FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6, paragraph 20.

with the Fund's gender policy and action plan and in mainstreaming gender considerations;[27]

(ii) The topic of an AF webinar held in 2016 was management of environmental and social risks and gender risks in adaptation projects;[28]

(iii) Approval for six technical assistance grants to help NIEs strengthen their capacity to address and manage environmental and social risks and gender considerations for Antigua and Barbuda (Department of Environment), India (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development), Kenya (National Environment Management Authority), Namibia (Desert Research Foundation of Namibia), Peru (Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas) and Rwanda (Ministry of Natural Resources), and three technical assistance grants to help NIEs strengthen their capability to mainstream gender into policies, procedures and manuals for assessing, mitigating and managing environmental and social risks in projects and programmes, for Costa Rica (Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible), Micronesia (Federated States of) (Micronesia Conservation Trust) and Senegal (Compagnie Sahelienne d'Entreprises);[29]

(d) The report noted the participation of the AF secretariat in a panel on access to climate finance on Gender Day at COP 22 and the production of two targeted videos on Morocco and gender;[30]

(e) The Fund highlighted that, in the information provided on the added value of the AF for the operationalization of the Paris Agreement, it had a full suite of policies in place, including a gender policy and action plan, as well as capacity-building support through technical assistance for environmental and social safeguards and gender considerations.[31]

4. Possible actions for gender considerations

31. Gender considerations are integral to the work of the AF. As such, there are already well-developed actions that provide important information through reports to the CMP. This valuable information could also form the basis of insights that inform other related UNFCCC processes, provide awareness-raising materials and support coherence and sharing of experiences, including:

(a) The relative amount of allocated funding that is gender-responsive funding (priority area E);

(b) The relative uptake of technical assistance by countries to strengthen their institutional understanding of the issues, to develop capacity to address and manage environmental and social risks and gender considerations, and to support the development of appropriate gender policies, procedures and manuals (priority areas A and E);

(c) Training and/or communication materials to complement existing guidance for NIEs on integrating gender considerations into projects funded under the AF (priority area A);

(d) Feedback on experiences, challenges and success factors of projects or programmes which have received funding and which include a gender component. The AFB could explore options for evaluating the effectiveness of the gender policy and action

[27] FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6, paragraph 48.
[28] FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6, paragraph 49(d).
[29] FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6, paragraph 49(j)–(k).
[30] FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6, paragraph 53.
[31] FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6, annex I, paragraphs 8 and 20.

plan within the work of the newly established Technical Evaluation Reference Group.[32] The evaluation efforts could be informed by the recent work carried out by the GEF in its evaluation on gender mainstreaming in GEF projects by the Independent Evaluation Office of the GEF[33] (priority area E);

(e) Continuing to produce targeted communication products including capacity-building workshops, webinars and other materials on integrating gender considerations in AF projects (priority area A).

D. Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

1. Purpose of constituted body and its gender composition

32. The CTCN is accountable to, and under the guidance of, the COP through the CTCN Advisory Board. The CTCN Advisory Board was established at COP 18 and gives guidance to the CTCN on how to prioritize requests from developing countries and, in general, it monitors, assesses and evaluates the performance of the CTCN. The CTCN Advisory Board meets twice a year and provides direction to the CTCN on the latter's fulfilment of guidance from the COP.

33. The gender composition of the CTCN Advisory Board on 1 August 2017 was 12 per cent female, with 2 women in a 16-member board.

2. Overview of responsibilities and work

34. The CTCN is the operational arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism, hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. The CTCN promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low-carbon and climate-resilient development at the request of developing countries through national designated entities (NDEs). It provides technology solutions, capacity-building and advice on policy, legal and regulatory frameworks tailored to the needs of individual countries by harnessing the expertise of a global network of technology companies and institutions.

35. A gender analysis of the functions, activities and main stakeholders of the CTCN was conducted in 2017. Recommendations from that analysis were made to "enable the CTCN to implement a more comprehensive and consistent mainstreaming strategy" (CTCN, 2017, p.55). Implementation of some of the recommendations commenced in 2017.

3. Reporting

36. The TEC and the CTCN, which comprise the Technology Mechanism, report annually to the COP through the subsidiary bodies in a joint report. The report includes a joint section for the TEC and the CTCN, as well as a separate section for each. The most recent annual joint report of the TEC and the CTCN was considered at COP 23 and did not include any reference to gender in the section on the CTCN.[34]

37. However, the CTCN 2017 progress report[35] includes an update on its recent progress integrating gender considerations in different areas of its work. The report details how the CTCN has implemented a number of recommendations from the gender analysis referred to

[32] FCCC/KP CMP/2017/6, paragraph 20. See also AFB document AFB/B.31/7, paragraph 25, available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/AFB.B.31.7_circulated_to_the_Board_v2.pdf.

[33] Available at http://www.gefieo.org/sites/default/files/ieo/council-documents/files/C-52-me-Inf-09.pdf. See also AFB document AFB/EFC.22/9, paragraph 5(e), available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/AFB.EFC_.22.9_Evaluation-of-the-Fund-Phase-II.pdf.

[34] FCCC/SB/2017/3.

[35] Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/2017-ctcn-progress-report.

in paragraph 35 above, including that technical assistance requests are now reviewed for the extent to which support will promote and demonstrate gender equality and the empowerment of vulnerable groups, including women and youth; the development of a CTCN gender mainstreaming tool with sector-specific tools under development;[16] knowledge-sharing and outreach through its gender hub, with over 300 relevant information resources;[17] UNEP guidance on gender-budgeting, with an expectation of 1 per cent of the total budget for each technical assistance request, allocated to gender mainstreaming; and the inclusion of gender expertise in the Climate Technology Network.[18] In addition, the progress report highlights the participation of the CTCN in the gender and climate change work under the Convention, which includes engaging with the UNFCCC women and gender constituency.

38. Furthermore, the CTCN website includes several gender-related tools and information products. These include the CTCN gender mainstreaming tool for use by partners when responding to technical assistance requests and a section under 'Technology Sectors' on the cross-cutting element of gender with many examples of gender-sensitive technology projects.

4. Possible actions for gender considerations

39. In 2017, the CTCN implemented several measures that strengthen the integration of gender considerations in its work. Further actions could include:

(a) Enhancing access to a wide range of expertise, information and knowledge through the Climate Technology Network. In its progress report, the CTCN (2017) indicated that it is seeking to increase gender expertise within the Network through ongoing work "to generate awareness among climate and gender organizations of Network membership opportunities" (p.54). In addition, the CTCN could encourage Network partners that are not gender and climate change specialists to strengthen their capacity in relation to gender mainstreaming in their own business models (priority area C);

(b) Creating an informal gender working group, comprised of interested Network partners and interested members of the women and gender constituency, to provide a review of and input to the gender mainstreaming work of the CTCN and meeting, for example, on the margins of the sessions of the COP or the subsidiary bodies, (priority areas A, C and E);

(c) Including gender considerations in interactions with country NDEs through requests for support to accelerate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies based on the national planning process, technology needs assessments (TNAs) and technology action plans. Under the CTCN workplan on strengthening networks, partnerships and capacity-building, the CTCN can engage relevant Network members or consortium partners to include modules on how to integrate gender considerations into these national planning processes (priority areas A and B);

(d) Collaborating with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to ensure that the gender tools and guidance of the CTCN complement the gender policy, action plan and guidance for technical assistance and project preparation funded through the GCF (priority areas C and D);

(e) Raising awareness about the availability of GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme resources[19] to support countries in strengthening institutional capacities, including ensuring that national designated authority (NDA) gender standards

[16] Available at http://www.ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-gender-mainstreaming-tool-english

[17] Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/news/women-and-cleantech-over-300-new-information-resources-now-available

[18] According to the 2017 progress report, 28 out of 341 Climate Technology Network members had demonstrated gender expertise.

[19] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/how-we-work/empowering-countries

can meet GCF accreditation, in relation to a possible partnership with the GCF and collaboration with NDEs and NDAs.[40] Resources are provided by the GCF by way of grant or technical assistance, which would be additional to any funding available to the CTCN through the proposed partnership and collaboration. The GCF has developed environmental and social safeguards, as well as a roster of institutions that can provide technical and capacity-building support on gender. When a country's NDA and NDE are the same organization, such capacity-building would also benefit the efforts of the CTCN on gender mainstreaming (priority areas A, C and D);

(f) Monitoring the use of the recently developed gender mainstreaming tool, including any future sector-specific versions, in technical assistance requests, which would enable the CTCN, as needed, to enhance outreach and communication to encourage its use and/or revise the tool in response to user feedback (priority areas A and E);

(g) Updating the information and practical examples of the relationship between gender and technology transfer found under 'Technology Sectors/Gender', which are an important feature of the CTCN website.[41] It will be important to have current information and add additional examples covering a broad range of sectors (priority areas A and D);

(h) Reporting on technical assistance or support provided by the CTCN, which includes the integration of gender considerations. This could be included in the progress report and referred by cross-reference in the annual report to the COP (priority area E);

(i) In accordance with the gender action plan;[42]

(i) Collaborate with Parties, the UNEP DTU Partnership,[43] relevant stakeholders and the secretariat to deliver an event and/or communication materials to showcase how gender considerations are being integrated in TNAs during Gender Day at COP 24;

(ii) Provide a report and recommendations on how the CTCN, working in conjunction with the TEC, has contributed to the aim of accelerating the development and transfer of technology, taking into account the gender considerations (priority areas A, C, D and E).

E. Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

1. Purpose of constituted body and gender composition

40. The COP established the CGE with the objective of improving the process for and preparation of national communications and biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) by providing technical advice and support.

41. The gender composition of the CGE as at 1 August 2017 was 38 per cent female, with 8 women out of 21 representatives.

2. Overview of responsibilities and work

42. The CGE provides technical assistance and advice to developing country Parties and facilitates their participation in the measurement, reporting and verification arrangements under the Convention, by, inter alia:

[40] FCCC/SB/2017/3, paragraph 90.

[41] See https://www.ctc-n.org/technology-sectors/gender.

[42] Decision 3/CP.23, annex, table 4 and table 5.

[43] The partnership, formerly known as the UNEP Risoe Centre, operates under a tripartite agreement between Denmark's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Technical University of Denmark (DTU), and UNEP.

43. Identifying problems and constraints that affected Parties, and compiling lessons learned and best practices in the process of and the preparation of national communications and BURs by non-Annex I Parties;

44. Facilitating the process of and preparation of their national communications and BURs through the development and dissemination of training materials and tools, regional hands-on training workshops, webinars and e-learning courses;

45. Advising on the long-term sustainability of the process of the preparation of national communications and BURs;

46. Periodically advising the secretariat to assist in fulfilling the selection criteria for the composition of the team of technical experts to conduct the technical analysis of BURs;

47. Developing and organizing, with the assistance of the secretariat, appropriate training programmes for the technical team of experts to be able to conduct the technical analysis of the BURs, under the international consultation and analysis process.

3. Reporting

48. The CGE provides annual progress reports to the COP through the SBI. The most recent progress report to COP 23[44] includes information on training materials, regional hands-on training workshops on national communications and BURs, the training of technical experts to conduct the technical analysis of BURs, as well as the challenges and constraints in meeting the reporting requirements under the Convention. There are *no* references to gender considerations in the report.

49. However, at its first meeting of 2018, conducted in Bonn, Germany, on 5 and 6 February 2018, the CGE considered the gender action plan adopted by COP 23 and agreed on a set of concrete actions to be undertaken in 2018 that aim to incorporate gender into the work of the group:

(a) Encourage participation by women in the CGE activities;

(b) Gather gender statistics, in particular, for those activities such as in-person training workshops conducted in the past to understand the overall picture to date in terms of gender participation and to report this in its progress report to the SBI;

(c) Review and incorporate gender aspects into its existing training materials and training workshops planned in 2018;

(d) Assess and develop a gender action plan as it relates the work of the CGE.

4. Possible actions for gender considerations

50. In developing its gender action plan, the CGE may wish to consider the following actions:

(a) Continue to take into account and promote existing materials, such as the *Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit* developed by UNDP (2015), which provides a comprehensive guide to including gender considerations in the process of preparing national communications (priority areas A and D);

(b) Raising awareness and communicating the availability of support through partners, including the Global Support Programme, for countries to integrate gender considerations in the preparation of their national communications and BURs (priority areas A and D);

(c) Continue to improve the monitoring of the gender composition of participation at workshops and gather feedback on the gender-component of the training materials (priority area E).

[44] See document FCCC/SBI/2017/15.

F. Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

1. Purpose of constituted body and gender composition

51. The CDM, as defined under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, is subject to the authority and guidance of the CMP. The CDM Executive Board was established to supervise the CDM.

52. The gender composition of the CDM Executive Board has remained static for a number of years at 1 female member out of 10 members and 1 female alternate member out of 10 alternate members.

2. Overview of responsibilities and work

53. In supervising the CDM, the CDM Executive Board undertakes activities including regulatory functions such as accrediting entities as designated operating entities, developing policies and procedures for the functioning of the CDM, approving methodologies and certifying emission reductions of projects and programmes of activities (PoAs). The CDM Executive Board also undertakes communication and outreach activities to support stakeholders in the CDM process and to promote the use of the CDM for voluntary purposes.

3. Reporting

54. The CDM Executive Board reports annually to the CMP. The report to CMP 13 focused on work to simplify the mechanism and to promote its use in the international response to climate change, including through new applications in support of climate finance.[45] There was no reference to gender participation or other gender considerations in the report.

4. Possible actions for gender considerations

55. Areas for integrating gender considerations include:

(a) Reporting, for example in the annual report to the CMP, on the gender composition of working groups and/or panels established by the CDM Executive Board (priority areas B and E);

(b) Reminding Parties, for example in the report to the CMP, about the goal of gender balance and increasing women's participation when nominating candidates to the CDM Executive Board (priority area B);

(c) Revisiting the 2012 publication on CDM and women,[46] which highlighted CDM methodologies that, though not by design, have improved women's lives and by extension the lives of their communities, with a view to identifying subsequent methodologies that have had a similar impact and communicating the outcomes. The CDM Executive Board could engage with organizations that have developed indicators that measure the gender-related co-benefits of CDM projects and PoAs in undertaking the review[47] (priority areas A and D);

(d) Encouraging developers of CDM projects and PoAs to include information on any co-benefits related to gender equality and women's empowerment in the implementation of projects and PoAs, including through the sustainable development co-benefits tool (priority areas A and E);

[45] FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/5.

[46] Available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/cdm_and_women.pdf.

[47] For example, the W+ Standard. See http://www.wplus.org/about-wplus.

(c) Encouraging the inclusion of training and capacity-building on integrating gender considerations in CDM projects and PoAs through events such as carbon forums and in outreach organized through the regional collaboration centres (priority area A).

G. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

1. Purpose of constituted body and gender composition

56. The Executive Committee was established by decision 2/CP.19 to guide the implementation of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism. The Warsaw International Mechanism is subject to the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA).

57. The gender composition of the Executive Committee as at 1 August 2017 was 30 per cent female, with 6 women in a 20-member committee.

2. Overview of responsibilities and work

58. The Warsaw International Mechanism is responsible for promoting the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner, by undertaking the following three functions:[48]

(a) Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts, by facilitating and promoting, inter alia, the collection, sharing, management and use of relevant data and information, including gender-disaggregated data;[49]

(b) Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders, including by providing leadership and coordination and, as and where appropriate, oversight under the Convention on the assessment and implementation of approaches to address loss and damage; and

(c) Enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building.

59. The Executive Committee implements the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism through the Committee's workplan. The current rolling workplan of the Executive Committee is clustered in five strategic workstreams:

(a) Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to slow onset events;

(b) Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to non-economic losses;

(c) Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to comprehensive risk management approaches to address and build long-term resilience of countries, vulnerable populations and communities to loss and damage;

(d) Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation;

(e) Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to action and support.

60. The five-year rolling workplan takes into account, in a cross-cutting manner, issues including particularly vulnerable developing countries; segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, socioeconomic status, livelihood, gender, age,

[48] Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5.

[49] Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5(a)(ii).

indigenous or minority status or disability.[50] Accordingly, enhancing the understanding of how loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change affect particularly vulnerable segments of the population that are already vulnerable has been one of the focus areas of the Executive Committee from its inception.

61. Technical knowledge products that have been developed by the Executive Committee, including the draft paper-based compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches,[51] contain relevant gender-related information, such as case studies that refer to gender-sensitive or gender-responsive risk management approaches.

62. The Executive Committee is empowered to establish thematic technical expert groups to assist it in conducting its work and supporting its efforts to enhance action and support for loss and damage.[52] As at the date of this paper, four thematic expert groups had been established to help the Executive Committee in guiding the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism in an advisory role.[53] The Executive Committee, in its draft terms of reference, encourages expert groups to select experts with a diversity of experience and knowledge relevant to loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, taking into account the goal of gender balance, pursuant to decision 23/CP.18.[54]

3. Reporting

63. The Executive Committee previously reported to the COP through the subsidiary bodies. From 2018, it will report to the CMA. The report to COP 23[55] included a reference to gender in annex III, which provides a summary of responses to a questionnaire, which included a gender-related survey, sent to national entities requesting information describing the systems and/or processes currently in place for conducting and coordinating analyses of climate risk and loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, taking into account extreme and slow onset events. Out of the 43 non-Annex I Party respondents, 58 per cent reported that they included vulnerable groups, including gender,[56] in their climate risk analyses.

4. Possible actions for gender considerations

64. In implementing its workplan, the Executive Committee may wish to consider the following possible actions:

(a) Continue to encourage the submission of gender- or sex-disaggregated data (priority areas A and E);

(b) Encourage the sharing of further case studies that refer to gender-sensitive or gender-responsive risk management approaches products of the Warsaw International Mechanism, such as those included in the compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches and the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer,[57] which serves as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer that facilitates the efforts of Parties to develop and implement comprehensive risk management strategies. Information on relevant gender-responsive case studies and tutorials can be widely disseminated through the Clearing

[50] Document FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annex, paragraph 2(b).

[51] See https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/compendium_march_2017.pdf.

[52] Decision 2/CP.20, paragraph 8, and decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 4(b).

[53] The expert groups are the task force on displacement, expert panel/group on slow onset events, expert group on non-economic losses, and technical expert group on comprehensive risk management and transformational approaches. Eight out of the 13 experts of the task force on displacement are women.

[54] See draft terms of reference for the expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups of the Executive Committee, footnote 6, available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/draft_tor_general__expert_groups_ver_15_mar_2100.pdf.

[55] FCCC/SB/2017/1.

[56] The other vulnerable groups were age, disability, geography, indigenous or minority status, livelihood or socioeconomic status.

[57] Available at http://www.unfccc-clearinghouse.org.

House by any relevant Party, organization or individual submitting them through its online templates (priority areas A and D).

H. Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee

1. Purpose of constituted body and gender composition

65. The JISC, under the authority and guidance of the CMP, was established to supervise the verification procedure for submitted projects to confirm that the ensuing reductions of emissions by sources or enhancements of anthropogenic removals by sinks meet the relevant requirements of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol and the joint implementation (JI) guidelines.

66. The gender composition of the JISC as at 1 August 2017 was 30 per cent female, with 3 women in a 10-member committee.

2. Overview of responsibilities and work

67. The CMP provides guidance regarding the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol and exercises authority over the JISC.

68. The first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol ended in 2012 and the second commitment period cannot commence until the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol enters into force. As such, the focus of the JISC is on maintaining infrastructure and capacity to ensure JI operations and promoting the lessons learned from JI for developing the rules to operationalize Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

3. Reporting

69. The JISC is required to report on its activities to each session of the CMP. In its report to CMP 13 there was no reference to gender.[38]

70. The JISC reported that as the CMP had not issued any new mandates for the reporting period, the JISC had focused on the previous CMP request to ensure sufficient infrastructure and capacity for the mechanism's use by Parties for as long as needed, making necessary adjustments to ensure the efficient, cost-effective and transparent functioning of JI.

4. Possible actions for gender considerations

71. In view of the limited focus of the JISC workplan it is unlikely that work to integrate gender considerations can be considered. However, the relationship of JISC with projects and programme design criteria and methodologies, as well as its work with other bodies and stakeholders such as the Project Developer Forum, allows for the inclusion of gender considerations in any future work.

I. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

1. Purpose of constituted body and gender composition

72. The COP established the LEG to support the least developed countries (LDCs) on adaptation under the Convention, in particular, on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, the national adaptation programmes of action and the LDC work programme.

73. The gender composition of the LEG as at 1 August 2017 was 15 per cent female, with 2 women in a 13-member committee.

[38] FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/2.

2. Overview of responsibilities and work

74. The LEG is mandated to develop a two-year rolling work programme for consideration by the SBI at its first sessional meeting of each year and to report on its work to the SBI at each of its sessions.[59] COP 16 also requested the LEG to provide technical guidance and advise on strengthening gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities within LDC Parties.[60]

75. The LEG undertakes its work through a variety of modalities that include technical guidelines, technical papers, technical guidance, training activities, workshops, expert meetings, case studies, capturing and sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, NAP Expo, NAP Central, monitoring of progress, effectiveness and gaps, and promotion of synergy.

76. The LEG work programme 2018–2019 contains specific activities to review gender-responsiveness in NAPs. Expected outcomes are training and related technical materials to reflect considerations regarding gender and vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems. These materials are expected to be applied at training workshops, NAP Expos and other related events, as well as NAP Central where applicable.

3. Reporting

77. The LEG reports to each session of the SBI. The report to SBI 47[61] included the following references to gender considerations under the section on progress in the implementation of the rolling work programme for 2016–2017:

(a) The LEG will need to address with those delivery partners that prepare country proposals for accessing GCF funding the gender-responsive stakeholder engagement mechanisms and inter-institutional arrangements required to access funds from the GCF;[62]

(b) The LEG is preparing technical guidance and advice on considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems in adaptation planning and implementation. The technical guidance complements a 2015 publication, "Strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in the least developed countries".[63] The technical guidance will include gender considerations among others and will be used to provide supplementary guidelines for the preparation and implementation of NAPs;[64]

(c) In its work supporting the assessment by the SBI of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, the NAP Global Network will contribute to the assessment by reviewing progress on the integration of gender considerations into the preparation and implementation of NAPs. The LEG decided to house the data and information to underpin this assessment on NAP Central to facilitate sharing with all relevant actors and players.[65]

78. In addition to its regular report to the SBI, the LEG in collaboration with the AC reported on a meeting of Party experts held in February 2018 as an input to the assessment by the SBI of progress made in formulating and implementing NAPs, including in relation to gender considerations.[66] This report refers to a synthesis report that includes the outcomes of the NAP Global Network's review referred to in paragraph 77(c) above.[67]

---

[59] Decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 3.
[60] Decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 2(c).
[61] FCCC/SBI/2017/14.
[62] FCCC/SBI/2017/14, paragraphs 34(c) and 35.
[63] Available at http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/50301_05_unfccc_gender.pdf.
[64] FCCC/SBI/2017/14, paragraph 44.
[65] FCCC/SBI/2017/14, paragraphs 50–52.
[66] FCCC/SBI/2018/6, paragraphs 11(c), 27(d), 28(c), 32(b) and (d), and 33.
[67] FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.1, paragraphs 45–51.

4. Possible actions for gender considerations

79. While the LEG has an ongoing work programme which includes gender considerations as a guiding principle, the following actions could further strengthen the impact of the work of the LEG:

(a) Explore ways to improve the accessibility and visibility in NAP Central, for example through a search function or filter, of resources and technical guidance for formulating and implementing gender-responsive NAPs (priority area A);

(b) Use NAP Expos consistently to raise awareness and showcase progress on integrating gender considerations in NAPs (priority area A);

(c) Invite organizations to update the supplementary materials available on NAP Central to include tools and guidance to support the implementation of gender-sensitive and gender-responsive NAPs. For example, a relevant tool identified in the technical paper on guidelines or other tools for integrating gender considerations into climate change related activities under the Convention was the International Union for Conservation of Nature's checklists for mainstreaming gender considerations in NAPs.[68] Another example is the *Framework for Gender-Responsive National Adaptation Plan Processes* (Dazé and Dekens, 2017) (priority areas A and D);

(d) Reporting on progress: for example, the outcome of the assessment by the NAP Global Network on gender considerations in the preparation and implementation of NAPs[69] through the official report of the LEG to the SBI (priority area E).

J. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

1. Purpose of constituted body and gender composition

80. The PCCB was established by the COP in 2015[70] to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention.

81. The gender composition of the PCCB as at 1 August 2017 was 50 per cent, with 6 women in a 12-member committee.

2. Overview of responsibilities and work

82. The PCCB manages and oversees the 2016–2020 workplan agreed at COP 21. It also chooses an annual focus area or theme related to enhanced technical exchange on capacity-building. For 2017 and 2018 this focus is on the implementation of nationally determined contribution (NDCs).

83. In this work the PCCB is seeking to align work on capacity-building under the Convention, including the Durban Forum; take stock of existing work on capacity-building for the implementations of NDCs; identify gaps; and promote access to information, including through using the capacity-building portal to provide a more coherent picture and to promote coordinated action. The PCCB recognizes that there is a need for the integration of gender considerations into capacity-building for climate action.[71]

84. The PCCB has established an open-ended task force on cross-cutting issues, such as gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples' knowledge, as part of its 2016–2020 capacity-building workplan.

---

[68] FCCC/TP/2016/2, paragraphs 72–78.
[69] FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.1.
[70] Decision 1/CP.21.
[71] FCCC/SBI/2017/11, paragraph 6(b)(iv)(e).

3. Reporting

85. The PCCB provides annual technical progress reports on its work to the COP through the SBI at the sessions of the SBI coinciding with the sessions of the COP. The report to COP 23[72] includes references to gender in its rolling workplan for 2017–2018, including two tasks that would integrate gender considerations in its work:

(a) Taking into consideration cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples' knowledge.[73] The workplan indicates that it will identify and compile relevant information on cross-cutting issues and incorporate such information into other activities;

(b) Including in its annual technical progress report information on progress made towards integrating a gender perspective in its processes according to the entry points identified in the technical paper referred to in decision 21/CP.22.[74]

4. Possible actions for gender considerations

86. The PCCB has the potential to be a key body in supporting women's participation and leadership, and the inclusion of gender considerations in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The technical papers on gender requested by the COP and the academic work focused on gender parity and gender inclusion uniformly emphasize the need for capacity-building and knowledge-sharing. The establishment of an open-ended task force to consider gender as well as other cross-cutting issues provides a basis for further work to support gender inclusion in the broadest sense.

87. The PCCB workplan could promote the integration of gender considerations:

(a) In its stocktake of existing efforts on capacity-building, including outside the Convention, ensuring that initiatives that include a gender component are added to the capacity-building portal and are readily identifiable and accessible (priority area A);

(b) In relation to participation and decision-making in climate policy and action, the impacts of climate change, the integration of gender considerations in policy and implementation, seeking and collating gender-differentiated gaps and needs, and making the information available through the capacity-building portal (priority areas A, B and D);

(c) In its work with other bodies of the Convention in promoting coordinated and improved capacity-building responses, where it can promote the benefits and need for the inclusion of gender mainstreaming into training, guidelines, programmes and projects, and catalyse the exchange of lessons learned, examples and methodologies. The work on the 2018 theme on NDC implementation, including its interactions with the AC, the CTCN, the GCF, the GEF, the LEG, the SCF and the TEC, provides a timely opportunity for enhancing coherence (priority areas C and D);

(d) To identify ways in which the PCCB could further enhance coherence to apply this element of its mandate in a cost-effective way, the PCCB could request the open-ended task force on cross-cutting issues to review its 2016–2020 workplan to ensure that gender (and other issues) are optimally included (priority area C);

(e) To identify or develop appropriate gender-related indicators to assess capacity-building needs and to measure impact by engaging with gender experts, including through the women and gender constituency and its network members, the NDC Partnership, other relevant observer organizations, constituted bodies and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism (priority area E).

[72] FCCC/SBI/2017/11.
[73] Decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 4.
[74] Decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 13.

K. Standing Committee on Finance

1. Purpose of constituted body and gender composition

88. The SCF was established by COP 16 to assist the COP in exercising its functions with respect to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention in relation to improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing; rationalization of the Financial Mechanism; mobilization of financial resources; and measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties. Its roles and functions were further defined and its composition and working modalities elaborated at COP 17.

89. The gender composition of the SCF as at 1 August 2017 was 25 per cent female, with 5 women in a 20-member committee.

2. Overview of responsibilities and work

90. The SCF assists the COP in exercising its functions through activities such as organizing a forum for the communication and exchange of information among bodies and entities dealing with climate change finance, maintaining linkages with the SBI and the thematic bodies of the Convention, providing draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism (GEF and GCF), providing expert input, including through independent and periodic review of the Financial Mechanism, preparing a biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, in addition to enhancing work on the monitoring, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment and any other functions assigned to it by the COP.

3. Reporting

91. The SCF reports annually to the COP. In its report to COP 23,[75] the SCF noted that during its 15th meeting it agreed to respond to the forthcoming request for the SCF to provide information on progress made in integrating a gender perspective into its work.[76] Furthermore, the SCF initiated discussions on possible areas for integrating a gender perspective into its work, such as the 2018 biennial assessment report and the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism.

92. In addition, in a summary of the technical paper on the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism, a section on gender-sensitive approaches provides a status report on the gender integration policies and action plans of the GCF and the GEF, and their application within projects and programmes.[77]

93. The SCF report highlighted progress by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism in developing gender policies and guidance for mainstreaming gender considerations in their respective funding portfolios through their implementing entities, NDAs and/or designated entities. The GCF reported that 84 per cent of its approved funding proposals had an initial gender assessment and 67 per cent had a project-level gender and social inclusion action plan. The GEF reported significant progress, especially in integrating gender issues in the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund programmes, with 85 per cent containing a gender-sensitive results framework. In a process of continuous improvement, lessons and expertise[78] from the earlier policies and action plans have been taken into account and an improved set of policies and guidelines is being developed.

---

[75] FCCC/CP/2017/9.

[76] FCCC/CP/2017/9, paragraph 9(c) and (d).

[77] See document FCCC/CP/2017/9, annex II, chapter II.A.3.

[78] The 53rd GEF Council approved a new policy on gender equality (GEF document GEF/C.53/04) in November 2017, and guidelines and tools to support its implementation will follow. Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.53.04_Gender_Policy.pdf

94. The SCF report also notes that gender is one of the cross-cutting areas where improved coordination and collaboration between the GCF and the GEF takes place, hence improving the overall efficacy of actions.

95. The report also includes its commitment to responding to the reporting request in decision 21/CP.22 to integrate gender perspectives into its processes according to the entry points identified in this paper as part of its workplan for 2018.

4. Possible actions for gender considerations

96. The SCF may wish to consider the following possible actions:

(a) The 2018 biennial assessment report could generate important data on gender differentiation in climate finance flows and in access to climate finance. For the 17th meeting of the SCF in April 2018,[79] the SCF has prepared a call for evidence on information and data for the preparation of the 2018 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows.[80] This includes an explicit request under the 'Assessment of climate finance flows' section for information and data on gender and climate finance, as well as on capacity-building, technology development and transfer/technology investment, climate-resilient infrastructure, forest finance and financial instruments to address loss and damage. As gender is a cross-cutting issue, there will be gender considerations in all these areas. Sex-disaggregated data are important to understand the complete picture and to identify opportunities, gaps and challenges across the entire spectrum of gender and climate finance, from capacity-building to technology development and transfer to gender-responsive financial instruments that enhance mobilization and impact (priority areas A, D and E);

(b) If the response to, or information provided on, gender and climate finance received by the SCF in response to the call referred to in paragraph 96(a) above produces limited results, the SCF could explore options for targeted communication and outreach to organizations that may have relevant information but may not be aware of the call or its significance (priority area A);

(c) The seventh review of the Financial Mechanism provides the SCF with further openings to report back to the COP on the continued progress of the operating entities in mainstreaming gender into their policies, programmes and projects, including by seeking expert inputs to the review in the lead-up to 2021. The SCF is well placed to track progress, improve coherence and mutual learning, collect relevant data and recommend relevant actions in this regard (priority areas C and E);

(d) The SCF forum may provide opportunities to integrate gender considerations into the themes approved by the SCF. That is, rather than creating a separate topic, the SCF can consider ways in which gender considerations are applicable to the approved themes (priority area A);

(e) As noted in the SCF report to COP 23, two activities under priority area D – gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation – of the gender action plan relate to the activities of either the SCF or the Financial Mechanism. These action plan activities provide an opportunity for the SCF to discuss and define further ways to support the implementation of the gender action plan and to promote gender-responsive budgeting, access to climate finance and delivery:

(i) To host a dialogue in 2019 on the implementation of its commitment to integrate gender considerations into its work, emphasizing the relevance of gender-responsive access to finance in the implementation of climate action;

---

[79] See http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/standing_committee/application/pdf/scf_17_provisional_annotated_agenda.pdf.

[80] Available at http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/application/pdf/call_for_evidence_2018_ba.pdf.

(ii) To contribute to strengthening gender mechanisms for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery through training, expert workshops, technical papers and tools in 2018. The SCF could explore ways to support this activity through, for example, the SCF Forum and/or the 2019 dialogue.

L. Technology Executive Committee

1. Purpose of constituted body and gender composition

97. The TEC, together with the CTCN and consistent with their respective functions, is mandated to facilitate the effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism under the guidance of the COP. The TEC was established by decision 1/CP.16.

98. The gender composition of the TEC as at 1 August 2017 was 35 per cent female, with 7 women in a 20-member committee.

2. Overview of responsibilities and work

99. The TEC workplan is structured around three main workstreams focused on six key technology themes. These workstreams are: technology issue analysis and policy recommendations; support and facilitation for cooperation and partnership to support the implementation of technology actions; and collaboration with the CTCN. The TEC Briefs on relevant technology issues provide policy guidance, technical papers and other publications. The TEC also promotes collaboration and stakeholder engagement through the organization of technology events and thematic dialogues.

3. Reporting

100. As noted in paragraph 36 above, the TEC and the CTCN comprise the Technology Mechanism and report annually to the COP through the subsidiary bodies with a joint report. The report includes a joint section and two separate sections for the TEC and the CTCN.

101. In the TEC section of the most recent joint report[51] under 'Challenges and lessons learned', the TEC reports that the composition of the TEC, which reflects an appropriate balance of senior experts with technical, legal, policy, social development and financial expertise, has proved to be useful and should be maintained. However, the gender balance needs further improvement.

4. Possible actions for gender considerations

102. The TEC, as with the CTCN, could consider a variety of options for integrating gender considerations in its workstreams:

(a) Raise awareness about the relevance and benefits of gender mainstreaming in technology development and transfer, for example in the TNA process, or enhance gender-responsive access to climate finance for technology through dialogues and/or TEC Briefs.[52] In addition, or alternatively, the TEC could identify how gender considerations may be applicable in the context of all topics of dialogues and TEC Briefs, such as the TEC Brief on South–South cooperation and triangular cooperation on technologies for adaptation in the water and agriculture sectors (priority area A);

(b) Invite and/or encourage international and observer organizations to nominate gender and technology experts to support TEC work, meetings or events in order to

[51] FCCC/SB/2017/3.

[52] See decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 17, for the invitation to Parties to mainstream a gender perspective in the enhancement of climate technology development and transfer.

enhance the knowledge and awareness of the gender perspectives of a specific technology issue that the TEC and its task forces are dealing with (priority area C);

(c) Collect data and report on the use of the technical policy and operational guidebook on TNAs to integrate gender perspectives that was produced by the UNEP DTU Partnership and UNEP, with a view to revising as needed[87] (priority areas D and E);

(d) Provide inputs to the activities being undertaken by the CTCN referred to in paragraph 39(i) above (priority areas A, C, D and E).

III. Common challenges

103. There is a deficit in gender expertise in the membership of most constituted bodies and their respective working groups and task forces. The time and resources required for capacity-building are limited.

104. Gender considerations are often one of several cross-cutting issues that constituted bodies could be, or are, addressing. There are constraints in terms of funding, human resources, time and even space in reports for these competing priorities.

105. When work is being undertaken by constituted bodies to integrate gender considerations, it is not necessarily comprehensively or consistently reported to the SBI, the COP or the CMP, as applicable. The purpose of reporting is also not always clear (e.g. for awareness-raising, monitoring or another purpose).

IV. Conclusion and common recommendations

106. In meeting the request from the COP to include in their regular reports progress made in integrating gender considerations in their workstreams, constituted bodies have an opportunity to address challenges to and facilitate progress towards the goal of gender-responsive climate policy and action, as well as gender balance. In addition to the possible actions for each body, the possible actions set out below are applicable to all or most bodies.

A. Gender and climate change expertise

107. As noted throughout this paper, gender and climate change expertise is available to support the work of the constituted bodies. It is open to all constituted bodies to engage more systematically with such specialists and for gender experts to raise awareness of the breadth of experience that is available to support and contribute to the work of the constituted bodies. If needed, the secretariat and the focal points of the women and gender constituency can assist in identifying appropriate organizations and individuals. The sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies may provide cost-effective meeting opportunities.

108. Consider conducting outreach to ministries working on gender equality or the empowerment of women that may not traditionally be involved in climate change planning.

[87] Recommendations have been provided for national teams on implementing gender-responsive actions in the context of sustainable development, arising from an expert meeting organized by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the UNFCCC and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. These focused on national TNA teams, participation of women in consultations, and reports and guidance. These recommendations have resulted in the UNEP DTU Partnership and UNEP updating a key technical policy and operational guidebook on TNAs and the integration of gender perspectives.

They are nevertheless important stakeholders who would benefit from training and capacity-building in relation to climate change planning and action.

B. Capacity-building and awareness-raising

109. Under the gender action plan the secretariat gender team, together with United Nations entities, other stakeholders and relevant organizations, is to provide capacity-building to chairs and members of UNFCCC constituted bodies, and the technical teams of the secretariat that support these bodies, on integrating gender considerations into their respective work and on meeting the goal of gender balance within constituted bodies.[54] The secretariat is in discussions with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and other United Nations entities and organizations to identify opportunities to conduct such capacity-building. Based on lessons learned from previous capacity-building efforts, it will be important for the sessions to be targeted to the work of each constituted body, although this may involve more than one constituted body as there are clearly many interconnected areas of work. The secretariat will consult with the constituted bodies on preferences in terms of time and delivery methods.

110. In communication and outreach efforts, constituted bodies could include, or enhance, specific communication and/or identify target audiences that could assist in advancing the integration of gender considerations in relevant areas of work.

111. Chairs and members of constituted bodies could also participate in technical workshops and events under the agenda item on gender and climate change, such as the upcoming workshop at SBI 48 on:[55]

(a) The differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, with special attention paid to local communities and indigenous peoples;

(b) The integration of gender considerations into climate adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, Action for Climate Empowerment, technology and finance policies, plans and actions;

(c) Policies and plans for, and progress made in, enhancing gender balance in national climate delegations.

112. Furthermore, submissions and technical papers prepared under the agenda item on gender and climate change, such as the technical paper on guidelines or other tools for integrating gender considerations into climate change related activities under the Convention,[56] are often prepared on topics that could also inform the work of different constituted bodies and could be reviewed when preparing technical papers and events in their workstreams.

C. Coherence

113. Many constituted bodies host or support training and capacity-building events, including regional events. Integrating gender considerations into various sessions in these events, rather than holding separate events, would be an effective and cost-efficient method of supporting the implementation of the gender action plan. See the recommendation in paragraph 107 above in relation to finding appropriate experts for these events.

---

[54] Decision 3/CP.23, annex, table 3 (activity C2).

[55] The workshop will be held in two parts, with the first part, addressing the first two topics, to be held on Wednesday, 2 May, from 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. and from 4.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. at the World Conference Center Bonn. Part two of the workshop, on gender balance, is scheduled on Wednesday, 9 May, from 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. at the same venue.

[56] FCCC/TP/2016/2.

114. Most constituted bodies produce knowledge and/or communication products. As with events, it can be more effective and cost-efficient to integrate gender considerations into planned publications than to create separate publications.

115. As is highlighted throughout this paper, the interlinkages between the work of constituted bodies and the cross-cutting nature of gender considerations create opportunities for constituted bodies to collaborate on efforts to integrate gender considerations in their work. For example, efforts to support countries in building institutional capacity on gender integration in adaption planning will benefit all other climate policy and planning by that country. Constituted bodies that have a coordination and coherence function may wish to also lead in enhancing coherence on the integration of gender considerations in UNFCCC processes.

116. When communicating with Parties to provide information or gather inputs related to the work of each constituted body, the constituted bodies may wish to consider copying the national gender focal points for climate negotiations[87] for their information and so that they may provide input, as appropriate, via the national focal point.

D. Resources

117. Funds and resources are available to support the integration of gender considerations at the national level, including through the GCF[88] and AF[89] for projects funded by them, and the Global Support Programme and other partners in the context of national communications and BURs. Ensuring that Parties and institutions are aware of these and other available resources is critical. Relevant constituted bodies can facilitate this awareness-raising and encourage the creation of similar support by other programmes and funds.

118. Travel funds outside the UNFCCC process are available to support increased participation in national delegations to the UNFCCC of women from developing countries, including LDCs and small island developing States. A benefit of such funding is that it increases the pool of women delegates who are qualified and available to serve on constituted bodies. The gender action plan includes an activity to promote the use of such funds.[90]

119. A recurring issue is the need to ensure sufficient resources to enable the effective integration of gender considerations, including under the UNFCCC process. Gender-responsive budgeting with dedicated funds to ensure targeted outcomes, as demonstrated in paragraphs 37 and 102 above, is an example of how this can be achieved.

---

[87] In accordance with decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 22. Parties may appoint a national gender focal point for climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring. A list of nominated national gender focal points is available at https://unfccc.int/gender_and_climate_change/items/10356.txt.php.

[88] Readiness support is available for GCF NDAs or focal points and direct access entities in building institutional capacity to comply with GCF gender standards, and resources are available under the Project Preparation Facility for accredited entities to undertake gender studies in project and programme preparation. See https://www.greenclimate.fund/gcf101 under "Empowering countries" and "Funding projects", respectively. Noting that the GCF aims for a floor of 50 per cent of the readiness support allocation to be directed to particularly vulnerable countries, including LDCs (GCF, 2017, p.5). See also the guide on how to mainstream gender in, among other things, readiness activities https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/194568/Guidelines_-_GCF_Toolkit_Mainstreaming_Gender.pdf/860d1d03-877d-4c64-9a49-c0160c794ca7.

[89] The AFB has made available several small grants under the Readiness Programme to help NIEs provide peer support to countries seeking accreditation with the Fund and to build capacity for undertaking various climate finance readiness activities, including project formulation assistance and technical assistance. See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/readiness/readiness-grants/.

[90] Decision 3/CP.23, annex, table 2 (activity B1).

E. Reporting

120. The purpose of current reporting on gender may vary between constituted bodies. However, the purpose of reporting on progress of the integration of gender perspective in the bodies' respective processes, as requested by the COP in decision 21/CP.22, is to contribute to an ongoing review of progress in meeting the goals of gender balance and gender-responsive climate policy, identify what is working and areas for improvement, and inform further work to achieve these goals under the UNFCCC. Understanding this context may assist constituted bodies in formulating what and how to report on the progress of the integration of gender perspective in future reports.

121. Request the secretariat, when preparing any synthesis reports on progress on the implementation of national climate action to include information and/or data on the integration of gender considerations that Parties may have reported in relevant reports or that the secretariat may identify in reports, events or outputs on good practices and lessons learned.[91]

[91] For example, see document FCCC/SBI/2018/3

Annex

Priority areas under the gender action plan[1]

A. Capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and communication

1. The gender action plan seeks to enhance the understanding and expertise of stakeholders on the systematic integration of gender considerations and the application of such understanding and expertise in the thematic areas under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and in policies, programmes and projects on the ground.

B. Gender balance, participation and women's leadership

2. The gender action plan seeks to achieve and sustain the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the UNFCCC process.

C. Coherence

3. The gender action plan seeks to strengthen the integration of gender considerations within the work of UNFCCC bodies, the secretariat and other United Nation entities and stakeholders towards the consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities.

D. Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation

4. The gender action plan aims to ensure the respect, promotion and consideration of gender equality and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

E. Monitoring and reporting

5. The gender action plan seeks to improve tracking in relation to the implementation of and reporting on gender-related mandates under the UNFCCC.

[1] Excerpt from decision 3/CP.23, annex, paragraphs 7–11. Gender action plan is abbreviated to GAP in the original text.

References

CTCN (Climate Technology Centre and Network). 2017. *Technology: Accelerating Climate Action on the Ground: 2017 Progress Report*. Copenhagen: CTCN. Available at https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/files/2018-02/2017_ctcn_progress_report.pdf.

Dazé A and Dekens J. 2017. *A Framework for Gender-Responsive National Adaptation Plan Processes*. Ottawa, Winnipeg and Geneva: NAP Global Network. Available at http://www.napglobalnetwork.org/resource/framework-gender-responsive-national-adaptation-plan-nap-processes.

GCF (Green Climate Fund). 2017. *GCF Guidebook: Accessing the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme: An Introduction and How-to Guide*. Songdo: GCF. Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/574766/Guidelines_-_Readiness_and_Preparatory_Support_Guidebook.pdf/9eea580f-a109-4d90-b281-c54695114772.

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). 2015. *Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit*. New York: UNDP. Available at https://unfccc.int/files/gender_and_climate_change/application/pdf/undp_gender_responsive_national_communications_toolkit.pdf.